

황남기 스파르타  
2018년 국회직8급  
영어(가책형)해설 및 정답

1. Choose the word that best fits in the blank.

A country's leader must possess \_\_\_\_\_, the ability to fixate on a simple conviction and grip it, viscerally and unflinchingly, through complexity and confusion.

- ① flexibility
- ② tenacity
- ③ adaptability
- ④ versatility
- ⑤ credibility

1. [정답] ②

어휘

**fixate** : 고정하다, 응시하다, 집착하다, 고착하다.

**simple** : 간단한(복잡하지 않고 이해하기 쉬운), (구조·구성이) 단순한

**conviction** : 신념, 확신(=confidence)

**grip** : 꼭 잡다, (마음·흥미·시선을)끌다, 이해하다(=comprehend)

**visceral** : 내장의, 마음속에서 느끼는; 본능적[비이성적]인; (깊은 사고가 아니라)강한 감정에 따른

**unflinching** : 굽히지 않는, 움츠리지 않는, 위축되지 않는, 단호한(firm)

**through** : (장벽·단계·테스트를) 통과하여(거쳐), (어떤 활동·상황·시기의 처음부터 끝까지)다, 내내, 줄곧

**complexity** : 복잡(성), 복잡한 것, 착잡함

**confusion** : 혼동, 혼란(상태), 착잡함

**flexibility** : 구부리기 쉬움, 유연성, 융통성

**tenacity** : 고집, 끈기, 불굴, 집요

**adaptability** : 적응[융통]성; 개작 가능성

**versatility** : 다예(多藝), 다재(多才), 융통성 있음, 변덕스러움, 다목적성

**credibility** : 믿을 수 있음, 진실성; 신용, 신뢰성, 신빙성, 위신

2. Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

Rawls burst into prominence in 1958 with the publication of his game-changing paper, "Justice as Fairness." Though it was not his first important publication, it revived the social contract theory that had been languishing in the wake of Hume's critique and its denigration by utilitarians and pragmatists, though it was a Kantian version of it that Rawls advocated. This led to a greatly developed book version, *A Theory of Justice*, published in 1971, arguably the most important book of American philosophy published in the second half of the last century.

- ① laudation
- ② impugnmment
- ③ homage
- ④ exuberance
- ⑤ sobriety

2. [정답] ②  
어휘

**prominence** : 현저함, 명성, 유명함  
**burst into** : (갑자기) 터뜨리다(내뿜다)  
**game-changing** : 전체 결과를 바꿀만한 가능성 (잠재력)이 있는  
**revive** : (잊혀진 것·유행·효력·기억·관심·희망 따위가) 되살아나게 하다, 부활시키다  
**languish** : 쇠약해지다, (활동·장사 등이) 활기를 잃다  
**in the wake of** : ~에 뒤이어, ~의 결과로서  
**critique** : (문예 작품 등) 비평, 비판  
**denigration** : 명예 훼손 (**denigrate** : 모욕하다, (인격·명예 등을) 훼손[모독]하다)  
**utilitarian** : 공리적인, 실리적[실용적]인, 공리주의자  
**pragmatist** : 실용주의자  
**arguably** : (충분히) 논증할 수 있는 일이지만, 아마 틀림없이  
**laudation** : 찬미  
**impugnmment** : 비난, 공격, 반박(**impugn** : 비난 [공격, 논란, 배격, 반박]하다)  
**homage** : 존경, 경의를 표함  
**exuberance** : 풍부함  
**sobriety** : 절주(節酒), 절제(=temperance), 제정신  
**second half** : 후반전

3. Choose the word that best fits in the blank.

ZMapp is created by injecting plants with a genetically modified virus. This causes the plant cells to produce \_\_\_\_\_ for the Ebola virus, which scientists then extract and purify. ZMapp has been given to several individuals; however, it is relatively untested, and its safety and efficacy are not known.

- ① microbes
- ② vermin
- ③ toxicants
- ④ antibodies
- ⑤ detriments

3. [정답] ④

어휘

**inject** : 주사하다, 주입하다, (의견·착상 등을) 끼워 넣다.

**genetically modified** : 수정하다, 변경하다, 조절하다

**extract** : 뽑아내다, 추출하다, 발취하다, 인용하다

**purify** : 깨끗이 하다, 맑게 하다, 제련[정제]하다

**efficacy** : 효험, 효력, 유효

**microbe** : 세균, 미생물

**vermin** : 해로운 작은 동물, 해충

**toxicant** : 유독한 (물건); 독약, 독성 물질

**antibody** : (혈청 중의) 항체(抗體)

**detriment** : 손해, 손상, 유해물

4. Which of the following is NOT grammatically correct?

Something similar can be said ① of other cherished goods and practices. Consider the rights and obligations of citizenship. If you are called ② to jury duty, you may not hire ③ substitute to take your place. ④ Nor do we allow citizens to sell their votes, even though ⑤ others might be eager to buy them.

4. [정답] ③

**substitute** → a substitute

어휘

**cherish** : 소중히 하다

**practices** : 관례

**goods** : 물건, 상품

**obligation** : 의무, 책임

**substitute** : 대용(代用)하다, 바꾸다, ~을 대리케 하다, 대리(인); 보결(자); 대역《사람》, 대체물

**jury duty** : (미) 배심원으로서의 임무[의무] **hire** : 고용하다

5. Which of the following best fits in the blank?

Most cases of emotional maladjustment are due to the fact that people will not accept themselves. They keep daydreaming about \_\_\_\_\_ if they had another's chance. And so, disregarding their own possibilities, they never make anything worthwhile out of themselves. Well, anybody can find sufficient cause to dislike their own lot. But the most stimulating successes in history have come from persons who, facing some kind of limitations and handicaps, took them as part of life's game and played splendidly in spite of them.

- ① the things they've done
- ② all the things they do
- ③ what had been done
- ④ what they would do
- ⑤ which would have done

5. [정답] ④  
가정법 과거  
어휘

**maladjustment** : 부적응, (사회적·경제적) 불균형  
**daydream** : 백일몽, 공상, 몽상, 공상에 잠기다  
**disregard** : 무시하다, 문제시하지 않다; 경시하다(=ignore, neglect), 무시, 등한, 경시  
**possibility** : 가능성, 실현[실행] 가능한 일[수단], (종종 pl.) 발전 가능성, 잠재성  
**worthwhile** : 할 보람이 있는, 시간을 들일만한; 상당한; 훌륭한  
**sufficient** : 충분한, 족한  
**cause** : 원인(↔effect); 이유(=reason); 까닭, 근거, 동기  
**lot** : 제비, 몫(=share), 운, 운명(=destiny, fortune)  
**stimulate** : 자극[유인]이 되다, 격려가 되다  
**splendid** : 빛나는(=glorious), 훌륭한, 장한, (착상 따위가) 멋진, 근사한(=excellent), 더할 나위 없는 (=satisfactory)

6. Which of the following best fits in the blank?

How many people hold power in a society and how they exercise it are eternal themes of political debate. At one extreme a single person rules. Such a system is usually called a monarchy (Greek for 'rule by one') when the position can be inherited within a family. It is likely to be given such names as tyranny (from examples in Greek history) or dictatorship (from Rome) when power is seized by or granted to an individual member of society. The other extreme is democracy (Greek for 'power of the people'), in which theoretically every adult can influence group decisions. Such an egalitarian approach is familiar to anthropologists, studying the customs of small tribal groups, but it has been a rarity in more developed societies. Between the two extremes is oligarchy (Greek for 'rule by a few'). In a sense all early clashes between oligarchy and democracy are an argument over \_\_\_\_\_, with democrats pressing for a higher figure than oligarchs can accept. Even in Athens, where sophisticated democracy begins, only a small proportion of the community can vote.

- ① where to start the most sophisticated society
- ② how to build a more developed society
- ③ when and where to stop the monarchy
- ④ who will seize the power in Athens
- ⑤ how many to include in the few

6. [정답] ⑤  
어휘

at one extreme : 극단의 상태  
 monarchy : 군주제  
 rule by one inherit : (재산·권리 따위를) 상속하다, 물려받다, (체격·성질 따위를) 이어받다, 유전하다  
 likely : 있음직한, ~할 것 같은, ~듯한  
 tyranny : 전제 정치  
 dictatorship : 독재 정권  
 theoretically : 이론상, 이론적으로  
 egalitarian : 인류 평등주의의 (사람)  
 anthropologist : 인류학자  
 rarity : 아주 드물; 진기, 희귀  
 oligarchy : 과두정치, 소수 독재정치. 과두제 국가(단체)  
 (↔polyarchy 다두(多頭) 정치)  
 clash : (의견·이해 등의) 충돌(=collision), 불일치(=disagreement)  
 press for : 조르다, 강요하다  
 figure : 모양, 형태, 몸매, 풍채, 인물, 거물  
 oligarch : 과두제 지배자, 과두정치의 집정자; 과두제 지지자  
 sophisticated : (기계·기술 따위가) 정교한, 고성능의; 복잡한, 세련된  
 proportion : 비율, 조화, 균형, (일정 비율의) 부분  
 in a sense : 어떤 점[뜻]에서, 어느 정도까지  
 familiar to : ~에게 잘 알려진  
 (cf. familiar with : 친숙한, 익숙한)

7. What is the passage mainly about?

Originality is what distinguishes art from craft. It is the yardstick of artistic greatness or importance. Unfortunately, it is also very hard to define what originality is. The usual synonyms such as uniqueness, novelty, and freshness do not help us much, and the dictionaries tell us only that an original work must not be a copy. Thus, if we want to rate works of art on an “originality scale” our problem does not lie in deciding whether or not a given work is original but in establishing just exactly how original it is. To do that is not impossible. However, the difficulties besetting our task is so great that we cannot hope for more than tentative and complete answers, which does not mean, of course, that we should not try. Quite contrarily, for whatever the outcome of our labors in any particular case, we shall certainly learn a great deal about works of art in the process.

- ① Though incomplete, it is significant to measure the degree of originality in art.
- ② Originality can be applied to measure artistic value in a relative way.
- ③ A work of art is original as long as it is not a complete copy.
- ④ The task of establishing originality scale is not worth pursuing for practical reasons.
- ⑤ The inaccuracy of originality scale is greater than the benefit of using it anyway.

7. [정답] ①

어휘

**originality** : 독창성, 참신, 진품, ; 진짜 (=authenticity)  
**distinguish** : 구별하다, ~을 특징지우다; ~의 차이를 나타내다  
**craft** : 기능, 기교  
**yardstick** : (판단 따위의) 표준, 척도  
**synonym** : 동의어, 유의어  
**uniqueness** : 유일함, 진기함  
**novelty** : 진기함, 새로운 것  
**rate** : 평가하다, 어림잡다  
**scale** : 척도, 자(ruler)  
**besetting** : 에워싸는; 끊임없이 괴롭히는, 빠지기 쉬운  
**tentative** : 시험적인, 임시의  
**contrarily** : 이에 반해, 반대로  
**outcome** : 결과, 과정, 성과  
**establish** : (사실·이론 등을) 확증[입증]하다

8. Which of the following best fits in the blank?

Flu 2018 panic is in full swing, and with very good reason. Already termed “moderately severe” by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), indications are that this flu season will only get worse, and the flu has claimed the lives of at least 30 children (and many adults) so far. Meanwhile, a new study from the University of Maryland suggests that the flu virus may not require a sneeze or cough to become airborne; it may spread simply through breathing. You already know to get the flu shot (and it’s still worth getting), wash your hands copiously, and \_\_\_\_\_ if you’re sick so your flu is not contagious to others. Now, concerned folks are taking prevention a step further, donning surgical masks—both to avoid getting the flu and to prevent the spread of the flu they already have.

- ① fly off the handle
- ② beat around the bush
- ③ keep a low profile
- ④ hear it on the grapevine
- ⑤ cost an arm and a leg

8. [정답] ③  
어휘

**in full swing** : 한창(진행 중)인, 한창 신이 나서  
**moderately** : 적당하게, 삼가서, 알맞게; 중간 정도로  
**indication** : 표시, 암시, 징조, 징후  
**airborne** : (공중에) 떠  
**flu shot** : 독감 예방 주사  
**copious** : 매우 많은, 풍부한  
**contagious** : 전염성의, 옮기기 쉬운  
**don** : (옷·모자 따위를) 걸치다, 입다, 쓰다  
**prevention** : 방지, 예방(법)  
**fly off the handle** : 욕하다, 냉정을 잃다  
**beat around the bush** : 넌지시 떠보다, 에두르다, 변죽 울리다; 요점을 말하지 않다  
**keep a low profile**(=인지도, (대중의) 관심) : 세간의 이목을 피하다, 저자세를 취하다, 두드러지지 않다  
**hear it on the grapevine** : 소문[낭설, 헛소문, 풍문]을 듣다  
**cost an arm and a leg** : 많은 돈이 들다



9. Which of the following is the most appropriate title of the passage?

In disrupting ecosystems, light pollution poses a serious threat in particular to nocturnal wildlife, having negative impacts on plant and animal physiology. It can confuse the migratory patterns of animals, alter competitive interactions of animals, change predator-prey relations, and cause physiological harm. The rhythm of life is orchestrated by the natural diurnal patterns of light and dark; so disruption to these patterns impacts the ecological dynamics. With respect to adverse health effects, many species, especially humans, are dependent on natural body cycles called circadian rhythms and the production of melatonin, which are regulated by light and dark (e.g., day and night). If humans are exposed to light while sleeping, melatonin production can be suppressed. This can lead to sleep disorders and other health problems such as increased headaches, worker fatigue, medically defined stress, some forms of obesity due to lack of sleep and increased anxiety. And ties are being found to a couple of types of cancer. There are also effects of glare on aging eyes. Health effects are not only due to over-illumination or excessive exposure of light over time, but also improper spectral composition of light (e.g., certain colors of light). With respect to energy wastage, lighting is responsible for at least one-fourth of all electricity consumption worldwide. Over illumination can constitute energy wastage, especially upward directed lighting at night. Energy wastage is also a waste in cost and

carbon footprint.

- ① How to Reduce Light Pollution for Better Ecosystem
- ② Light Pollution Rising Rapidly on a Global Scale
- ③ Various Diurnal Patterns of Light and Dark
- ④ Importance of Light to Human Health
- ⑤ Inimical Effects of Light Pollution

9. [정답] ⑤  
어휘

**light pollution** : 광공해

**disrupt** : 파괴시키다, 붕괴시키다, 혼란케 하다

**ecosystem** : 생태계

**pose** : (위험 · 문제 등을) 제기하다

**nocturnal(↔diurnal)** 밤의, 야간의

**physiology** : 생리학; 생리 기능[현상]

**migratory(↔ resident)** : 이주하는, 이동하는

**predator-prey** : 포식자 피식자 관계

**orchestrate** : (조화 있게) 편성하다

**ecological** : 생태학적인

**dynamics** : (사회 문화적인) 변천[발달]의 형 (=pattern)

**adverse** : 불리한, 해로운, 역(逆)의, 반대의

**circadian** : 24시간 주기의

**melatonin** : 【生】(생물) 멜라토닌(피부색의 변화를 초래하는 호르몬), 양서류에서는 흑색세포(素胞)를 퇴색시켜 표피의 빛을 밝게 하는 작용을 함

**regulate** : 규정하다, 통제하다, 조절하다, 정리하다

**suppress** : 억압하다, 억누르다

**ties** : (강한) 유대[관계]

**glare** : (불쾌하게) 환한 빛[눈부심]

**over-illumination** : 과도한 (불)빛, 조명

**spectral composition** : 스펙트럼 구성

**wastage** : 소모, 낭비

**constitute** : (상태를) 성립시키다, 만들어 내다

**upward** : 위로 향한

**carbon footprint** : 탄소 발자국 (온실 효과를 유발하는 이산화탄소의 배출량)

**inimical** : 적의가 있는, 사이가 나쁜, 형편이 나쁜, 불리한, 유해한

10. Which of the following is the most logical sequence of the four parts to complete the passage?

Long before anyone suspected the existence of genes, farmers recognized that the traits of parents were passed down to the offspring, and thus they could improve the yield of pumpkins or the size of pigs by selectively breeding the best specimens with each other.

[A] Both approaches assume that nature and nurture are implicated in shaping our behavior, thoughts, and emotions. This trend is bound to be magnified tremendously in the next half century as a result of advances in genetics.

[B] Currently two of the liveliest branches of the human sciences are behavioral genetics, which tries to ascertain the degree of inheritability of such behavioral traits as schizophrenia, propensity to divorce, political beliefs, and even happiness, and evolutionary psychology, which searches out the mechanisms by which these traits are selected and transmitted from one generation to the next.

[C] Most of these practices were hit-or-miss, without any foundation in an understanding of how different traits are transmitted from one generation to the next. But this situation is about to change drastically in the coming decades.

[D] Although few important traits are likely to depend on the action of a single or even a few genes, some genetic engineers are confident that the era of “designer babies” is at hand.

① [A]-[B]-[D]-[C]

② [B]-[A]-[D]-[C]

③ [B]-[C]-[A]-[D]

④ [C]-[B]-[A]-[D]

⑤ [D]-[A]-[B]-[C]

10. [정답] ④

어휘

**trait** : 특색, 특성, 특징

**pass down** : 대대로 전하다

**yield** : 산출고[물]; 수확(량), 농작물

**selective** : 선택(성)의, 선택력 있는; 도태의

**breed** : (품종을) 개량하다, 만들어내다; 번식시키다, (동물)을 기르다

**specimen** : 견본(=sample); (동식물의) 표본

**implicate** : 관련시키다, 결과로 ~에게 영향을 끼치다; 당연히 ~을 뜻하다, 함축하다(=imply)

**trend** : 방향, 경향, 동향, 추세, 시대 풍조

**bound to** : 하지 않을 수 없는, ~할 의무가[책임] 있는; 꼭[필연적으로] ~하게 되어 있는

**magnify** : 확대하다, 한층 더 자극적으로 만들다[표현하다], 증대시키다, 과장[확대]하다

**tremendous** : 무서운, 굉장한, 엄청난

**lively** : 활기[생기] 넘치는; 적극[의욕]적인.

**behavioral** : 행동의, 행동에 관한

**ascertain** : 확인하다, 규명하다, 알아보다

**inheritability** : 상속[계승]할 수 있음

**schizophrenia** : 정신 분열증

**propensity** : 경향, 성질, 버릇

**search out** : 찾아내다

**mechanism** : 기계(장치), 기구, 구조, 구성, 장치

**hit-or-miss** : 걸날리는, 되는 대로, 소홀한

**practice** : 실행, 경험, 실습(=exercise), 연습

**foundation** : 근거

**transmit** : (재산 따위를) 전해 물리다, 전하다

**drastic** : 격렬한, 맹렬한, 강렬한; 과감한, 철저한

**designer baby** : 디자이너 베이비(예컨대 질병이 있는 형제자매에게 세포를 제공하는 것과 같은 특별한 목적을 위해, 체외수정을 통해 얻은 여러 개의 배아 중 하나를 선별하여 태어나게 한 아기)

**at hand** : 바로 가까이에; 가까운 장래에, 곧; 즉시 쓸 수 있도록(준비하여)

**genetic engineer** : 유전 공학자

**confident** : 확신하는, 자신하는

11. Choose the one that is grammatically correct.

- ① Students apply as much commitment to the extracurricular activities as they do to their general subjects.
- ② She was born in the Addis Ababa province of northern Africa, an area known as its spectacular vistas.
- ③ It is never too early to start caring for the land you live and grow up.
- ④ He had few winter clothing when he arrived at the camp.
- ⑤ He reads storybooks to children who don't access to TV.

11. [정답] ①

② as → for

③ you live → where you live 또는 in which 활용

④ clothing → clothes 또는 few→little

⑤ don't access to → are not allowed access

어휘

**extracurricular activity** : 과외(정규 과목 이외의) 활동

**subject** : 학과, 과목

**commitment** : 몰두, 헌신

**spectacular** : 구경거리의, 볼 만한, 장관의, 화려한

**vista(=view)** : 길게 내다보이는 경치(거리·가로수 길 등을 길이로 내다본), (장래의) 전망, 예상; 추억

**care for** : 관심을 갖다, 마음을 쓰다, 좋아하다

**storybook** : (특히 어린이를 위한)이야기[동화]책

12. Which of the following best fits in the blank?

Contacts between American Indian groups and Europeans resulted in borrowed vocabulary, some groups borrowing very little from Europeans and others more; European languages also borrowed terms from Native American languages. The type and degree of linguistic adaptation to European culture has varied greatly among American Indian groups, depending on sociocultural factors. For example, among the Karuk of northwestern California, a tribe that suffered harsh treatment at the hands of whites, there are only a few loanwords from English, such as *ápus* ‘apple(s),’ and a few calques (loan translations), such as the ‘pear’ being called *v́irusur* ‘bear’ because in Karuk the p and b sounds, as in English pear and bear, \_\_\_\_\_. A large number of words for new items of acculturation were produced based on native words—e.g., a hotel being called *amnaam* ‘eating place.’ Native American languages have borrowed words from Dutch, English, French, Russian, Spanish (called hispanisms), and Swedish. American Indian languages have contributed numerous words to European languages, especially names for plants, animals, and native culture items. From Algonquian languages English has the words *caribou*, *chipmunk*, *hickory*, *moccasin*, *moose*, *opossum*, *persimmon*, *powwow*, *raccoon*, *skunk*, *squash*, *tomahawk*, *totem*, *wickiup*, and others.

- ① are not distinguished  
② do not exist in Karuk

- ③ do not occur both in ‘pear’ and ‘bear’  
④ are produced by the lips only  
⑤ are placed in word-initial positions

12. [정답] ④  
어휘

**result in** : 귀착하다, 끝나다

(cf. **result from** : 결과로서 일어나다, 생기다, 유래하다)

**term** : 기간, 임기, 학기, (의무·계약의) 기한

**terms** : (계약·지불·요금 등의) 조건, (친한) 사이, (교제)관계, 말, 말투, 말씨

**linguistic** : 어학(상)의, 언어의; 언어학의; 언어연구의

**adaptation** : 적응, 순응, 개작(물), 변안(물), 각색

**sociocultural factor** : 사회 문화적인 요인(요소)

**suffer** : (고통·변화 따위를) 경험하다, (병 따위를) 앓다, 견디다, 괴로워하다

**harsh** : 거친(↔smooth), 모진(=severe), (소리·음 이) 사나운, 귀에 거슬리는; 눈에 거슬리는

**treatment** : 취급, 대우, 치료(법)

**loanword** : 외래어, 차용어 **acculturation** : 어떤 문화형[사회 양식]에 대한 어린이의 순응; 『사회학』 문화 변용(變容)

**contribute** : 기부하다, 기여[공헌]하다, (글·기사) 기고하다

**algonquian** : 북아메리카 원주민의 한 부족  
《Ottawa강 유역에 삶》; U 알곤킨말《보통 Algonquin으로 씀》

**word-initial** : 단어의 머리글자

13. Choose the word that best fits in the blank.

It is incomprehensible that the tax codes should be such a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ instead of a straightforward bracket based on gross earning, notwithstanding deduction.

- ① increment
- ② qualm
- ③ labyrinth
- ④ boon
- ⑤ simplicity

13. [정답] ③

어휘

**incomprehensible** : 이해할 수 없는

**tax code** : (회계세무) 세법

**straightforward** : 똑바른; 정직한; 솔직한; (일이) 간단한

**bracket** : 하나로 일괄(一括)한 것, 동류, 부류, (수입으로 구분되는) 납세자의 계층

**gross** : 총체의, 전반적인, 총계의(total)

**earning** : 소득, 벌이

**notwithstanding** :

①(pred.)~에도 불구하고(=in spite of)

②(ad.)그럼에도 불구하고(=nevertheless)

③(conj.) ~이라 해도(=although)

**deduction** : 뺄, 공제; 차감액, 공제액; 추론; 【논리학】 연역(법)(↔ induction)

**increment**(↔decrement) : 증대, 증진, 증가량

**qualm** : (행동에 대한) 불안한 마음, 양심의 가책, (돌연한) 불안, 염려, (돌연한) 현기증, 메스꺼움

**labyrinth** : (진로·출구 등이 알 수 없는) 미궁, 미로(=maze), 뒤얽혀 복잡한 것

**boon** : 은혜, 혜택, 이익

**simplicity** : 단순, 간단, 평이, 간소, 검소

14. Choose the word that best fits in the blank.

Sometimes the negative criticism of a loved one becomes the more \_\_\_\_\_ as they are the most hurtful to hear.

- ① disparaging
- ② relenting
- ③ exquisite
- ④ scrupulous
- ⑤ disinterested

14. [정답] ①

어휘

**hurtful** : 해로운, 유해한(injurious); 상처를 입히는

**disparaging** : 깔보는 (듯한); 비난하는 (듯한)

**relent** : 상냥스러워지다, 누그러지다; 측은하게 생각하다, 가엾게 여기다, (바람 등이) 약해지다

**exquisite** : 예민한; 세련된, 세세히 마음쓰는, 섬세한(=delicate), 격렬한《쾌감·고통 등》, 절묘한, 절미한《조망·아름다움 등》; 정교한, 씩 훌륭한

**scrupulous** : 빈틈없는, 면밀한, 양심적인

**disinterested** : 무관심한, 흥미를 갖지 않는

15. Which of the following best fits in the blanks (A) and (B)?

Retailers have long been using online channels to make up for (A)\_\_\_\_\_ sales at their brick-and-mortar stores, but recently, they've taken the shift to another level, introducing products (B)\_\_\_\_\_ for online. The trend-conscious fashion and cosmetics sectors are at the forefront of this new strategy. Beanpole Ladies recently introduced Lime Beanpole, a series of products sold only on its website.

(A)

(B)

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| ① tentative    | simultaneously |
| ② sluggish     | exclusively    |
| ③ annual       | optionally     |
| ④ estimated    | temporarily    |
| ⑤ skyrocketing | increasingly   |

15. [정답] ②

어휘

**retailer** : 소매 상인

**brick-and-mortar** : 【상업】 (인터넷을 사용하지 않는) 전통적인《기업》

(cf. **click-and-mortar** : 【상업】 전통 방식에 인터넷을 도입한《기업》)

**shift** : (변천, 추이, 장면·태도·견해의) 변경, 전환, 임시방편, 둘러대는 수단(=expedient); 속임수, 술책(=trick)

**trend-conscious** : 경향(동향, 추세; 시대 풍조, 유행의 양식)의식이 있는

**sector** : 분야, 방면, 영역

**forefront** : 최전선, (흥미·여론·활동 따위의) 중심; 가장 중요한 위치

**tentative** : 시험삼아 하는; 임시의

**simultaneously** : 동시에; 일제히

**sluggish** : 게으른, (동작이)굼뜬, (흐름이)부진(不振)한, 불경기의

**exclusively** : 배타적으로; 독점적으로; 오로지 ~만(=solely, only)

**annual** : 일년의, 일년마다의

**optionally** : 마음대로

**estimate** : 어림잡다, 견적하다, ~의 가치[의의 등]에 대하여 판단하다

**temporarily** : 일시적으로, 임시로

**skyrocket** : 급히 증대하다, (물가 따위가) 급등하다

**increasingly** : 점점, 더욱더; 증가하여

**channel** : 경로, 루트《지식·보도 등의》; 매개, (화제·행동·사상의) 방향

16. Choose the word that best fits in the blank.

Imagine that you are holding a rubber band. Now begin stretching your rubber band by pulling it to your right. This particular rubber band can stretch twelve inches. When the rubber band is stretched twelve inches, there is nowhere to go \_\_\_\_\_ back. And when it returns, it has a lot of power and spring.

- ① but
- ② to
- ③ as
- ④ for
- ⑤ against

16. [정답] ①

어휘

**rubber band** : 고무 밴드

**but** : (ad.) ( 부사를 강조해서 ) 아주, 절대로, 단연(absolutely); 그것도

(ex. ①Go there ~ now! 그 곳으로 가거라, 그것도 바로 지금 ②Oh, ~ of course. 아! 물론이지요.)

**back** : (ad.) 본디 위치[상태]로, (되)돌아와서

**go against** : 에 반항[항거]하다, ...에 거스르다, (사업·경쟁 따위가) ...에게 불리해지다



17. Where does the given sentence best fit in the passage?

A look at U.S. history reveals a succession of dominant ideals.

(A) We often characterize periods of history by a specific “look,” or ideal of beauty. (B) Often these relate to broader cultural happenings, such as today’s emphasis on fitness and toned bodies. (C) In sharp contrast to today’s emphasis on health and vigor, in the early 1800s, it was fashionable to appear delicate to the point of looking ill. (D) The poet John Keats described the ideal woman of that time as “... a milk white lamb that bleats for man’s protection.” (E) Other past looks include the voluptuous, lusty woman that Lillian Russell made popular; the athletic Gibson Girl of the 1890s; and the small, boyish flapper of the 1920s exemplified by the silent movie actress Clara Bow.

① (A)    ② (B)    ③ (C)    ④ (D)    ⑤ (E)

17. [정답] ③

어휘

**succession** : 연속(=series), 상속(권), 계승(권)  
**dominant** : 지배적인, 우세한, 『유전학』 우성의  
**characterize** : ~의 특색을 이루다, 특징지우다; ~의 성격을 나타내다, ~의 특성을 기술하다  
**happening (=event)** : (종종 pl.) (우연히 일어난) 일, 사건, 사고  
**toned body** : 근육질의 탄탄한 몸  
**sharp contrast** : 뚜렷하고, 명확한 차이(대조)  
**vigor** : 활기, 힘, 생기  
**fashionable** : 유행의, 유행을 따르는  
**delicate** : 가냘픈; 허약한; (기물 등이) 깨지기 쉬운  
**bleat** : (양·염소·송아지가) 매애 울다; 재잘재잘 지껄이다, 우는 소리를 하다  
**voluptuous** : 육감적인, 풍만한, 관능적인  
**lusty** : 튼튼한, 활기찬  
**flapper** : (1920년대의) 건달 아가씨, 왈가닥  
**boyish** : 아이 같은; 유치한, 미숙한  
**exemplify** : 예증[예시]하다, ~의 좋은 예가 되다

18. What is the passage mainly about?

The distinctive long curls that Jewish men wear as sideburns, or “sidelocks,” are called payots, a Hebrew word that translates into English as sides or edges. The Holiness Code in Leviticus 19-27 forbids the shaving of the corners of the head. Different sects of the Jewish religion put their own flare to payots. The Yemenites call them simanim, which means signs, because they differentiate them from Yemenite Muslims. They wear long, thin and twisted locks, often reaching to the upper arm. The Skver (Hasidic dynasty) twist theirs into tight coils and wear them in front of the ear. The Gur raise their payots from the temples and tuck them under a yarmulke. The Lithuanian Jews often leave a few short strands uncut and tuck them behind their ears, a style most commonly found among yeshiva students.

- ① Jewish sideburns have endured thousands of years.
- ② For many Jewish men, sideburns represent the epitome of masculinity.
- ③ The Jewish religion places great emphasis on honoring the Holiness Code.
- ④ Different Jewish sects reflect varying responses to changing times.
- ⑤ Different sects of Judaism have different sideburn styles.

18. [정답] ⑤

어휘

**distinctive** : 독특한, 특이한

**curl** : 고수머리, 곱슬머리의 상태, 컬

**sideburns** : 짧은 구레나룻

**lock** : (머리의) 타래, 타래진 머리털; (양털 등의) 타래

**payot** : (Judaism) curly sideburns worn by Jewish men

**sect** : 분파, 종파

**flare** : (노여움 따위의) 격발, 확 타오름

**Yemenite** : 예멘 사람

**simanim** : 유대인의 상징적인 음식

**differentiate** : 구별짓다, 식별하다

**hasidic** (유대교) 하디시즘(D=Hasidism)의 멤버

**coil** : (밧줄·철사 등의) 감은 것

**strand** : (밧줄의) 가닥; 한 가닥의 실 **uncut**

**tuck** : (냅킨·셔츠·담요 따위)의 끝을 밀어[짚러] 넣다

**yeshiva** : 탈무드 학원, 예시바《(1) Talmud의 고도한 연구를 하는 유대교의 대학. (2) 종교 교육 이외에 보통 교육도 하는 유대교의 초등학교》

**epitome** : 개략, 요약, 축도(縮圖), 전형

**holiness code** : 성결법

**code** : (어떤 계급·사회·동업자 등의) 규약, 규칙  
**yarmulke** : 『유대교』 정통파 남자 신자가 기도할 때나 Torah를 읽을 때 쓰는 작은 두건 또는 유대인 남자들이 머리 정수리 부분에 쓰는 작고 둥글납작한 모자

19. Which of the following best fits in the blanks (A) and (B)?

Aristotle outlined three kinds of common friendships. The first is a friendship of utility. In this kind of relationship, the two parties are not in it for the affection of one another, but more so because each party receives a benefit in exchange. Similarly, the second kind of friendship is one based on pleasure. This one is more common in people that are younger. It's the kind of relationship frequently seen among college friends or people who participate on the same sports team. The final form of friendship that Aristotle outlined is the most preferable out of the three. Rather than utility or pleasure, this kind of relationship is based on a mutual appreciation of the virtues that the other party holds dear. Beyond the depth and intimacy, the beauty of such relationships is that they automatically include the rewards of the other two kinds of friendship. They're (A)\_\_\_\_\_ and (B)\_\_\_\_\_.

(A)

(B)

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| ① virtuous     | intimate    |
| ② affectionate | durable     |
| ③ beneficial   | pleasurable |
| ④ accidental   | intentional |
| ⑤ utilitarian  | devotional  |

19. [정답] ③  
어휘

**outline** : 윤곽, 외형, 개요

**utility** : 쓸모가 있음(=usefulness), 유용, 유익

**preferable** : 차라리 나은, 오히려 더 나은, 바람직한

**mutual** : 서로의, 상호 관계가 있는, 공동의, 공통의

**virtue** : 미덕(↔vice), 장점, 가치(=worth)

**hold dear** : 귀중히, 소중히 하다

**appreciation** : (올바른) 평가, 판단, 감상, 인지(식별), 감사, 존중

**automatic** : (행동 등이) 무의식적인, 반사적인, (감정 등이) 자연히 끓어오르는

**virtuous** : 덕이 높은, 덕행이 있는, 고결한

**intimate** : 친밀한, 심오한, 본질적인, (지식이) 깊은, 정통한

**affectionate** : 애정이 깊은, 사랑이 넘치는, 다정한

**durable** : 오래 견디는, 튼튼한, 내구력이 있는

**beneficial** : 유익한

**pleasurable** : (사물이) 즐거운, 기쁜, 기분 좋은, 만족한

**accidental** : 우연의, 우발적인, 비본질적인, 부수적인

**intentional** : 계획적인, 고의의

**utilitarian** : 공리적인(실용성만을 중히 여기는),功利주의자

**devotional** : 믿음의, 경건한, 헌신적인

20. Which of the following is different from the others?

A dispute between (A)an American priest and a group of Kenyan nuns over two major hospitals for the poor was resolved when the nuns stormed one of the hospitals late last week. "They stormed the hospital in the morning. The sisters came with a contingent of police officers and other civilians. We are now handing over. It's all peaceful," Reverend Bob Silvio, (B)a chaplain in the hospital the nuns retook Friday, told Religion News Service. The Assumption Sisters of Nairobi had been in court for over six years fighting Reverend William Charles Fryda, (C)a missionary who helped found the church, for control over the two buildings. Fryda argued that the hospitals were his because (D)he founded them with money he raised, but the nuns countered that the idea to build the hospital was theirs. The case garnered widespread media attention in Kenya due to the spectacle of (E)an American reverend fighting with local nuns.

- ① (A)    ② (B)    ③ (C)    ④ (D)    ⑤ (E)

20. [정답] ②

어휘

**dispute** : 논의하다, 논쟁하다

**resolve** : 녹이다, 분해하다, (문제·곤란 따위를) 풀다, 해결하다, 결의하다, 결심하다

**storm** : 습격하다, (요구 따위를) 마구 외치다

**contingent** : 혹 있을 수 있는(possible); 우발적인, 불의의, 우연의; 부수적인, 사정 나름으로의, 을 조건으로 하는(conditional)

**civilian** : 민간의

**reverend** : 성직자, 신부

**chaplain** : [가톨릭] 지도 신부

**retake** : 되찾다, 탈환하다

**Assumption** : 성모(聖母) 몽소승천(蒙召昇天);

(A-) 성모 몽소승천 축일《8월 15일》

**missionary** : (외국으로 파견되는) 전도(자)의, 포교(자)의, 선교사

**found** : ~의 근거를 두다, (단체·회사 따위를) 설립하다

**counter** : ~에 반대하다, ~에 반격하다

**garner** : 모으다(collect), 축적하다

**widespread** : 널리 보급된, 만연한, 대폭적인, 광범한

**spectacle** : 광경, (호화로운) 구경거리

21. Which of the following best fits in the blanks (A), (B) and (C)?

The current 1987 Constitution declares South Korea a democratic republic and establishes a presidential system. The President, who is elected by nationwide direct ballot, is the head of state and serves a single five-year term. The President appoints public officials, including the Prime Minister and heads of executive agencies. The appointment of the Prime Minister must be approved by the National Assembly. Other members of the State Council are appointed by the President upon recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Constitution (A)\_\_\_\_\_ legislative power in the National Assembly. The President may attend and address the National Assembly or express his or her views by written message. The National Assembly also deliberates and decides upon the national budget bill. When the Executive plans to issue national bonds or to conclude contracts that may (B)\_\_\_\_\_ financial obligations on the state outside of the budget, it must have the prior concurrence of the National Assembly. Further, the National Assembly gives its consent to the conclusion and (C)\_\_\_\_\_ of treaties, declarations of war, the dispatch of armed forces to foreign states, and the stationing of alien forces in the territory of South Korea. The National Assembly may also pass a recommendation for the removal of the Prime Minister or a State Council member from office. Such a recommendation for removal may be introduced by one-third or more of the total

members of the National Assembly, and must be passed with the concurrent vote of a majority of the total members of the National Assembly.

- |              | (A)       | (B)          | (C) |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----|
| ① reserves   | neglect   | endorsement  |     |
| ② vests      | incur     | ratification |     |
| ③ dissipates | denounce  | convention   |     |
| ④ commits    | discharge | revocation   |     |
| ⑤ bestows    | defy      | condolence   |     |

21. [정답] ②  
어휘

**Constitution** : (국가 조직을 규정하는) 헌법  
**declare** : 선언하다, 발표하다  
**presidential** : president의, 지배[관할, 주재, 감독]하는  
**nationwide** : 전국적인, 전국적으로  
**ballot** : 투표  
**single five-year term** : 5년 단임  
**agency** : (정부 따위의) 기관, 청(廳), 국(局)  
**approve** : 승인하다  
**legislative** : 입법상의  
**deliberate** : 잘 생각하다, 숙고하다; ...을 심의하다, 협의하다  
**obligation** : 의무, 책임  
**concurrence** : (의견의) 일치  
**consent** : 동의, 허가, (의견·감정의) 일치  
**treaty** : 조약, 협정  
**declaration** : 선언, 포고  
**dispatch** : 급파, 특파  
**armed forces** : (육·해·공의) 군, 군대; 전군  
**station** : 부서에 앉히다, 배치하다, 주재시키다  
**alien forces** : 외국(foreign) 군대  
**national assembly** : 국회  
**recommendation** : 추천, 권고, 건의  
**removal** : 해임, 면직  
**prime minister** : 국무총리  
**concurrent** : 일치의; 찬동의, 같은 의견의  
**reserve** : (특정한 사람 등을 위하여) 준비[마련]해 두다; 예정해 두다  
**neglect** : (의무·일 따위를) 게을리하다, 해야 할 것을 안 하다, 무시하다, 경시하다

**endorsement** : 배서(背書) : 책장이나 서면(書面) 따위의 뒤쪽에 글씨를 씌. 또는 그 글씨  
**vest** : (권리를) 주다, 수여[부여]하다  
**incur** : (중지 않은 일에) 빠지다, (손해를) 입다; (분노·비난·위험을) 초래하다  
**ratification** : 비준(批准): 체결된 조약에 대해 당사국에서 최종적으로 확인·동의하는 절차《우리 나라에서는 대통령이 국회의 동의를 얻어 이를 행함》, 시인, 재가  
**dissipate** : (안개·구름 따위를) 흩뜨리다; (군중 따위를) 쫓아 흩어버리다; (열 따위를) 방산하다, (의심·공포 따위를) 일소하다, (재산 따위를) 낭비하다, 다 써 버리다(=waste)  
**denounce** : (공공연히) 비난[공격]하다, 탄핵하다, 고발하다, (조약 따위의) 실효(失效)를 통고하다  
**convention** : (정치·종교·교육 따위의) 대회, 대표자 회의, 정기 총회  
**discharge** : (자기의 책임·약속 따위를) 이행[실행]하다, (숙박·책임·의무로부터) 석방하다, 해방하다, 해임하다, 해고하다  
**revocation** : 폐지, 취소, 철회  
**bestow** : 주다, 이용하다  
**defy** : ~에 도전하다, (경쟁·공격 등을) 문제삼지 않다; ...을 허용하지 않다, (권위 등에) 반항하다; (법률 따위를) 무시하다  
**condolence** : 애도

22. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined expression?

These days, big data, artificial intelligence and the tech platforms that put them to work have huge influence and power. It goes without saying that when computers are making decisions, a lot can go wrong. Our lawmakers desperately need this explained to them in an unbiased way so they can appropriately regulate, and tech companies need to be held accountable for their influence over all elements of our lives. But academics have dozed off at the wheel, leaving the responsibility for this education to well-paid lobbyists and employees who've abandoned the academy.

- ① have been impudent
- ② have been watchful
- ③ have been superfluous
- ④ have been incapable
- ⑤ have been unmindful

22. [정답] ⑤

어휘

**artificial intelligence** : 인공 지능《추리·학습 등 인간 비슷한 동작을 계산기가 행하는 능력》  
**tech** : 기술상의; 전문적인; 하이테크의  
**platform** : 플랫폼(사용 기반이 되는 컴퓨터 시스템·소프트웨어)  
**It goes without saying that** : ~은 말할 나위도 없다  
**lawmaker** : 입법자, (국회)의원  
**desperately** : 필사적으로, 혈안이 되어, 몹시, 지독하게(=excessively)  
**unbiased** : 선입관[편견]이 없는, 공평한  
**regulate** : 규정하다, 통제하다, 조절하다, 정리하다  
**accountable** : 책임 있는, 해명할 의무가 있는, 설명할 수 있는; 까닭이 있는  
**hold accountable for** : 의 책임을 아무에게 지우다.  
**doze off** : 졸다, 꾸벅꾸벅 졸다  
**well-paid** : 급료[보수]가 좋은  
**impudent** : 뻔뻔스러운, 철면피의, 염치없는  
**watchful** : 조심스러운, 주의 깊은, 방심하지 않는, 경계하는  
**superfluous** : 남는, 여분의, 과잉의; 불필요한  
**incapable** : 할 힘이 없는, ...을 할 수 없는, 무능한, 쓸모없는, ~될 수 없는  
**unmindful** : 무심한, 부주의한, 무관심한(=regardless)  
**go wrong** : 실수를 하다, 잘못하다  
**doze off at the wheel** : 졸음운전을 하다

23. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?

Britain's cotton industry grew at pace throughout the Industrial Revolution. Cotton was introduced to the country in the 16th century and by the 1700s it had changed the way people dressed. To keep up with increasing demand, cotton mills sprung up across Britain, especially in the north of England. Thanks to the water coming down from the Pennines, the North of England developed a thriving cotton industries. The fast flowing rivers coming down from the Pennines provided the power supply for the factories, although this would later be supplied by coal power. It also provided fresh, clean water with which to wash the material. Liverpool also boasted a thriving cotton industry thanks to the strong transport links through its ports. In 1774 a heavy tax on cotton thread and cloth made in Britain was repealed, further boosting the cotton industry. Furthermore, numerous inventions and technological development transformed the cotton industry, in turn helping to establish the UK as the cotton 'workshop of the world.' One such invention was the 'Flying Shuttle,' which was created by John Kay in 1733 and enabled cloth to be weaved faster than before. Another was the 'Spinning Jenny,' which was created by James Hargreaves in 1765. 'Water Frame,' patented by Richard Arkwright in 1769, embraced waterpower, but it also produced a higher quality thread than Hargreaves' Spinning Jenny. Thanks to Crompton's 'Mule' in 1779, and Boulton and Watt's steam engine a few years later, the industry

was changed dramatically.

- ① During the 18th century, cotton changed the way British people dressed.
- ② Strong transport links at ports made Liverpool suitable for cotton mills.
- ③ Levying heavy tax on cotton thread and cloth in 1774 jeopardized the cotton industry.
- ④ Higher quality threads were spun by 'Water Frame' than by 'Spinning Jenny.'
- ⑤ England's cotton industry dramatically improved due to Boulton and Watt's steam engine.

23. [정답] ③  
어휘

**keep up with +something** : (뉴스·유행 등에 대해) 알게 되다[알다], (할부금 등을) 계속 내다; ~을 정기적으로 하다

**keep up with + somebody** : ~와 계속 연락하고 지내다

**cotton mill** : (면)방적 공장

**spring up** : 획 나타나다[갑자기 생겨나다], 생기다, 발생하다, 일어나다, (바람이) 불다

**thriving** : 번영하는, 변화한, 점점 커 가는, 왕성하게 성장하는

**steam engine** : 증기 기관(차)

**workshop** : 일터, 작업장, (참가자가 실습을 행하는) 연수회, 공동 연구회

**power supply** : 전력[동력] 공급, 전원(電源) 장치

**coal power** : 석탄 전력

**boast** : (자랑거리를) 가지다, ~을 자랑으로 삼다

**boost** : 경기를 부양시키다, (생산량을) 증대[증가]시키다

**transport** : 수송, 운송

**link** : (교통·통신) 연결 (수단), (사람·사물 사이의) 관련(성)[관계]

**port** : 항구, 무역항

**repeal** : 무효로 하다, 폐지하다, 철회하다 **boost**

**weave** : (직물·바구니 따위를) 짜다, 뜨다, 엮다



embrace : 품다, 포함[포괄]하다

waterpower : 수력

patent : 의 (전매)특허를 얻다[주다]; ...에게 특허권을 주다

spinning jenny : 다축(多軸) 방적기(초기의 방적기)

water frame : 수력 방적기: 수력(물레방아)으로 움직이는 초기의 방적기

flying shuttle : (직기의) 무늬 짜는 북(① 베틀에 달린 기구의 하나《날의 틈으로 왔다 갔다 하면서 씨실을 풀어 주며 피륙을 짤》. 방추(紡錘).

② 재봉틀의 부속품《밑실을 감은 실뿔을 넣어 두는 틀》)

mule(=spinning mule) : 물 정방기(精紡機) (정방: 방적(紡績)에서, 실이 질기고 탄력성 있게 하기 위하여 잡아당기면서 꼬는 마지막 공정)

dramatically : 극적으로, 눈부시게

jeopardize : 위태롭게 하다, 위태로운 경지에 빠뜨리다

24. Which of the following best fits in the blank?

An evolutionary perspective leads one to view the mind as a crowded zoo of evolved, domain-specific programs. Each is functionally specialized for solving a different adaptive problem that arose during hominid evolutionary history, such as face recognition, foraging, mate choice, heart rate regulation, sleep management, or predator vigilance, and each is activated by a different set of cues from the environment. But the existence of all these microprograms itself creates an adaptive problem: programs that are individually designed to solve specific adaptive problems could, if simultaneously activated, \_\_\_\_\_, interfering with or nullifying each other's functional products. For example, sleep and flight from a predator require mutually inconsistent actions, computations, and physiological states. It is difficult to sleep when your heart and mind are racing with fear, and this is no accident: disastrous consequences would ensue if proprioceptive cues were activating sleep programs at the same time that the sight of a stalking lion was activating ones designed for predator evasion. To avoid such consequences, the mind must be equipped with superordinate programs that override some programs when others are activated (e.g., a program that deactivates sleep programs when predator evasion subroutines are activated).

- ① enhance each program's functional product  
 ② evolve to solve all the adaptive problems at once

- ③ ameliorate the functions of all microprograms  
 ④ come out with mutually harmonious results  
 ⑤ deliver outputs that conflict with one another

24. [정답] ⑤  
 어휘

**evolutionary** : 진화론에 의한  
**perspective** : 전망; 시각, 견지  
**domain-specific** : 영역 특수적  
**functional** : 기능적인, 기능[실용] 본위의  
**specialize** : 전문으로 다루다[하다], 전공하다  
**adaptive** : 적합한, 적응하는; 적응될 수 있는; 적응을 돕는  
**arise** : (문제·사건·곤란·기회 등이) 일어나다, 나타나다; 발생하다, 생기다  
**hominid** : 인류; 인류의 조상(진화 인류의 모체가 된 사람이나 동물)  
**foraging** : 수렵 채집 (생활)(의)  
**mate choice** : 배우자(짝) 선택  
**regulation** : 규칙, 규정, 조절, 조정  
**vigilance** : 조심, 경계  
**activate** : 활동[작동]시키다, 활성화하다  
**existence** : 존재, 실재, 생존, 생활  
**microprogram** : [컴퓨터] 마이크로프로그램《마이크로프로그래밍에서 쓰는 통로[루틴](routine)》  
**nullify** : 무효로 하다, 파기[취소]하다; 무가치하게 만들다, 수포로 돌리다  
**computation** : 계산; 계산의 결과, 산정(算定) 수치; 평가; 컴퓨터의 사용[조작]

physiological : 생리학(상)의, 생리적인  
 disastrous : 비참한; 재난의, 재해의  
 ensue : 계속해서[잇따라] 일어나다, 결과로서 일어나다  
 proprioceptive : (생리) 자기 수용의  
 cue : (무엇을 하라는) 신호  
 stalk : (적·사냥감에) 살그머니 접근하다  
 cf. stalking horse : (진짜 목적을 숨기기 위한) 구실[위장]  
 evasion : (책임·의무 등의)회피, 모면  
 equip with : (옷·장비 따위를) 갖추다  
 superordinate : (격·지위 등이) 상위의  
 subroutine : 서브루틴(특정 또는 다수 프로그램에서 되풀이해서 사용되는 독립된 명령군)  
 override : 무시하다, 거절하다, (결정 따위를) 무효로 하다, 뒤엎다  
 enhance : 향상하다; (가치·능력·매력 따위를) 높이다  
 ameliorate(↔deteriorate) : 개선[개량]하다  
 output : 산출, 생산

25. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?

Humans are notoriously bad at resisting temptation. Our tendency to value the pleasures of the present more than the satisfactions of the future comes at a considerable cost. Walter Mischel suggested with his famous marshmallow experiments with children that those who can persevere toward their long-term goals in the face of temptation to do otherwise are best positioned for success. This view of self-control, however, is wrong. Recent studies show that not self-control but pride, gratitude and compassion reduce the human mind's tendency to discount the value of the future, and help people succeed in life. So, cultivate these emotions. Reflect on what you're grateful to have been given. Allow your mind to step into the shoes of those in need and feel for them. Take pride in the small achievements on the path to your goals.

- ① Few people succumb to temptation.
- ② Pride hampers successful social interaction.
- ③ Marshmallow experiment findings are upheld time and again.
- ④ Appreciating the value of the future is linked to success.
- ⑤ Walter Mischel correctly characterized successful children.

25. [정답] ④

어휘

**notoriously** : (나쁘게) 널리 알려져서  
**considerable** : (수량이) 꽤 많은, 적지 않은; 상당한  
**persevere** : 참다, 견디다, 버티다  
**otherwise** : ① 딴 방법으로, 그렇지 않고 ② (종종 명령법·가정법 과거 따위를 수반하여) 만약 그렇지 않으면 ③ 다른 (모든) 점에 서는  
**gratitude** : 감사, 보은의 마음  
**compassion(=sympathy)** : 불쌍히 여김, (깊은) 동정(심)  
**discount** : ~의 가치를 떨어뜨리다; ~의 효과를 감소시키다  
**cultivate** : (재능·품성·습관 따위를) 신장하다, 계발[연마]하다; 수련하다; (학예 따위를) 장려하다, 촉진하다  
**reflect on** : 반성하다, 곰곰이 생각하여 보다, 회고하다  
**step into the shoes of** : ~이 시작한 일을 계속하다[~의 후임이 되다]  
**take pride in** : ~을 자랑하다  
**succumb** : 굴복하다, 무릎을 꿇다  
**hamper** : 방해하다, (동작·진보를) 궤방하다; 곤란하게 하다, (일의 순서 따위를) 어지럽히다  
**uphold** : 떠받치다, 지지(시인, 변호)하다, (결정·판결 따위를) 확인하다  
**interaction** : 상호 작용, 상호의 영향